

at first took to be a late *Dioctria* at Selborne, only on closer inspection for it to turn out to be a female *L. marginata* so worn that the distinctive golden hairs had all rubbed away. The sighting of the common calcareous grassland species *Machimus atricapillus* on 26th October may also constitute a rather late record. The hoverfly *Ferdinandea cuprea* is locally common in woodland in my part of the country, occurring from middish April through to early autumn. My sighting of a female on 29th October 1986 may be of interest as a late record, perhaps also a sighting of the common species *Helophilus pendulus* on 6th November.

Bush crickets and grasshoppers are particularly prone to longevity during mild autumns and in 1986 the calcareous grassland grasshopper *Stenobothrus lineatus* was still prominent at Selborne on 7th October. In this part of England *Pholidoptera griseoptera* can sometimes be heard stridulating during the first few days of November. However, prior to 1986 I had not heard it later than the 10th, this year I heard a lone male on the 15th. Also still active that same day was the local grasshopper *Gomphocerippus rufus*, of which a small colony exists at Selborne. I am convinced that I have found this species at the beginning of December, perhaps in 1978, but the record and the memory seem to have sunk Lethe-wards. MATTHEW OATES, The Lodge, Wyck Place, Wyck, Alton, Hampshire GU34 3AH.

BUTTERFLY RECORDS FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT, 1985 – My wife and I spent the period 26.v. to 2.vi.1985 on the Isle of Wight, during which time we recorded 24 species of butterfly. As this total is so large for only one week and several interesting species are represented thought it was worth recording them formally.

*Erynnis tages* L., *Pyrgus malvae* L., *Gonepteryx rhamni* L., *Pieris brassicae* L., *P. rapae* L., *P. napi* L., *Anthocharis cardamines* L., *Callophrys rubi* L., *Lycaena phlaeas* L., *Cupido minimus* Guess., *Aricia agestis* D. & S., *Polyommatus icarus* Rolt., *Lysandra bellargus* Rott., *Celastrina argiolus* Ver., *Vanessa atalanta* L., *Cynthia cardui* L., *Aglais urticae* L., *Inachis io* L., *Polygonia c-album* L., *Boloria euphrosyne* L., *Melitaea cinxia* L., *Pararge aegeria* L., *Lasiomata megera* L., *Coenonympha pamphilus* L.

Of these several are worth mentioning in more detail: A specimen of *P. malvae* var. *taras* Berq. turned up at Brightstone Forest (E) where the type was quite common on the wider, flowery woodland rides and clearings. I was surprised at how localised *G. rhamni* seemed to be. We only saw this species at Firestone Copse, near Havenstreet, where it was the commonest butterfly on the wing.

We only saw one *L. bellargus* this year — an ovipositing female — at Freshwater Bay. In 1984 this butterfly was quite common there. Our record of *P. c-album* appears to be the only recent record from the eastern part of Brightstone Forest (see Heath, Pollard and Thomas 1984, *Atlas of Butterflies in Britain & Ireland*). Probably the most interesting record is that of *B. euphrosyne*. This butterfly was very common indeed in the cleared area of Parkhurst Forest. I found one which had fallen prey to a crab spider and this was kept as a confirmatory specimen. There appear to be no recent records of this species from the island (Heath, Pollard and Thomas *loc cit*). As well as being abundant on the coast at St. Catherine's Point *M. cinxia* was also found at Brightstone Down, nearly two miles inland. SITES VISITED: Bouldner SZ 3790, Brightstone Down SZ 4383, Brightstone Forest (E) SZ 4284 & 4184, Culver SZ 6285, Firestone Copse SZ 5590 & 5591, Freshwater Bay SZ 3585, Parkhurst Forest SZ 4790, Newtown SZ 4290, Shanklin SZ 5881, St. Catherine's Point SZ 4976.

A word of warning: To many butterfly hunters the most gratifying and amusing companion is his dog. However, we found Adders to be quite common in Brightstone Forest and a local Police Constable warned us to keep dogs on a lead in such places. This is advice well taken as Ben, our cross-collie, very nearly fell victim to one whilst closely observing a speckled wood butterfly. ADRIAN M. RILEY, 35 Park Mount, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

FURTHER RECORDS OF *THAUMETOPOEA PROCESSIONEA* L. (OAK PROCESSIONARY MOTH), (LEP.: *THAUMETOPOEIDAE*), ON JERSEY. — Two individuals of this species were caught in the Rothamsted Insect Survey light trap which operates on the Island of Jersey; (Site No. 146) one on 10.ix.1985 (male) and one on 12.ix.1985 (female). So far as I am aware *processionea* has only been recorded five times from the British Isles (Foster 1983, *Ent. Rec.* 95:216, Riley 1985, *Ent. Rec.* 97: 110-111 and Riley 1986, *Ent. Rec.* 98:146). Four of these occasions were at Rothamsted traps.

The present records are very interesting: *Processionea* is regarded as a rare migrant to the British Isles yet in 1985, when two individuals were caught, very few migrants were recorded at the Jersey trap. None were recorded around the time of the *processionea* captures. The standard Rothamsted trap only takes a small sample of insects flying near the light source. The fact that two *processionea* were caught would suggest that there were probably many more in the vicinity which were not. It is likely that such an immigration of an unusual species would be accompanied by more commonplace migrants but on this occasion it was not. This, along with the fact that one of the individuals was female (the first female recorded for the British Isles) suggests the possibility that the species has established a colony on Jersey.